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When the Supreme Court of the United States says yes it is time for other courts to stop saying no.

The rest of the world is about ready to say to the European powers, in jevenile stop quarreling and go to fight

dent for appointments should remember that he has only recently recovered from an attack of the grip.

The announcement that the Senate will insist on debating the new tartif bill is dis couraging. Everybody knows what senatorial "debate" means.

Governor Pingree dictated the nomination of his successor as mayor of Detroit, and probably says to the Supreme Court, "If that be treason, make the most of it."

Perhaps Governor Mount did a wise thing when, by appointing a new custodian of the Statehouse, he shifted the pressure for places from himself to the subordinate.

Just at present the appointment of a Mississippi river commission seems about as timely and useful as the appointment of a commission to regulate cyclones and

The natural-gas field of Indiana is far from being exhausted, and the oil field widening every day, promises to be the most extensive and valuable of any yet discovered in the United States. When the wave of prosperity comes Indiana will be right in it.

The women of the Christian Temperance Union who petitioned the President to recommend to Congress the prohibition of prize-fight pictures in the District of Columbia had a good cause, but they should have known better than to address the President as "Honorable Rujer."

A Philadelphia preacher has reached the conclusion that prosperity will not return to the country until there is an end prize fights. His opinion differs from tha of the Carson City managers, who look forward to better times and a consequent increase in gate receipts at their class of entertainments.

It is announced in the New York Critic, as a literary matter of some consequence, that the London comic paper Pick Me Up of procedure for the confiscation of such has been purchased by a syndicate consisting of several English gentlemen of prominence. Perhaps the new management will discontinue the practice of stealing jokes from American papers and passing them off as its own. The paper mentioned, as well as London Tid Bits, is made up almos entirely of "borrowed" humor, changes in the original text being made occasionally to suit the different environment. The wit is of so much better quality than the home product that the temptation to appropriate it is no doubt great, but under the circumstances it seems hardly the thing for the Critic to advertise such periodicals.

Probably never before did Governor Mount appreciate the real attractions of the country as he has during the last few days of retirement and rest at his farm. The flitting of the early robin and the cheery song of the first bluebird are a pleasant relief and an inspiration for the soul of man after being pulled and hauled by a small army of applicants for every one of a few offices. Cincinnatus knew what it was to leave the plow for patronage, and the idea of civil-service reform and nonpartisan boards was not yet born in his day. But Governor Mount must brace up and take courage. The terrific pressure to witch he has been subjected will not continue, and before long he will find that the sun shines on the Statehouse and even birds chirp in its vicinity-that is, when the Legislature is not in session The Governor was entitled to a rest, and the Journal hopes it has done him good.

Mr. Carroll D. Wright, United States labor commissioner, has advanced ideas concerning women, and has no hesitation in expressing them. He warmly approves the "that this new condition of affairs will crease the number of divorces from worthpanion." Evidently, Mr. Wright does not n the race. After that marriage can go on, not exactly as before, but with much more favorable prospects.

1876 and first assistant from 1876 to 1881; secretary of the treasury, John C. New, Daily and Sunday, per week, by carrier 29 cts from 1861 to 1863, and John P. Usher, from general, James N. Tyner, from 1875 to 1877, and Walter Q. Gresham from 1883 to 1884;

attorney general, W. H. H. Miller from 1889 AMERICAN INTERESTS IN CUBA. Washington dispatches state that the government is likely to find itself in an embarrassing position in its efforts to protect American property interests in Cuba. When, a year or so ago, the Spanish government suspended the right of creditors to collect debts in Cuba a number of American capitalists holding mortgages on Cuban plantations who were thus cut off from collecting their interest, induced the government to protest against the decree, thus laying a basis for future claim for damages. Now, the decree having expired by limitation, the holders of the mortgages are preparing to enforce payment, and their American debtors in Cuba, the mortgageors, are asking the government to protect them Cuban mortgages, the government is now asked to protest in favor of American planters operating Cuban plantations. The gov- | mudas, where England already has strong ernment should not allow itself to be over- works. The Bermudas are not exactly in worked in the business, lest it be said that | American waters, but they are only about it doth protest too much. It is not quite clear that it should ever have taken any ac-The people who are hounding the Presi- tion in the matter on either side. The principal parties in the controversy are American capitalists on one side and American planters in Cuba on the other. There can be no question as to the right of the Spanish government, as a war measure, to suspend the collection of debts in Cuba. The decree was not aimed at American capitalists more than others, and must have affected European capitalists as well. It did not confiscate American property nor interfere with any American interests, except in so far as they were affected by an order of universal application. American capitalists who loan money on Cuban mortgages do so at their own risk. They were not dealing with the Spanish government, but with individual borrowers in Cuba. On the other hand, the American planters in Cuba, the debtors in the case, were dealing with American creditors, subject to Spanish laws and to the risks of war. As American citizens they are entitled to protection in Cuba, but they certainly have no right to ask the United States government to protect them against their American creditors. It is true the decree of the Spanish government suspending the right of creditors to collect debts was an arbitrary one, bu made in time of war. Blockades and embargoes, and in fact most of the acts of war are arbitrary. Our civil war afforded some notable instances of such decrees. In August, 1861, the Confederate Congress passed an act which authorized the banishment from the limits of the Confederate States of every male person, over fourteen years of age, who did not declare allegiance to the Confederacy. They were required to leave within forty days or be treated as "alien enemies." Another act authorized the confiscation of every species of property of such "alien enemies." Under this law the Confederate attorney general sent instructions that all persons, Americans or Europeans, "having a domicile in the Con federate States and carrying on business or

traffic with the States at war with the Confederacy" were public enemies, and that the property of every kind of these persons should be seized and held. The mode her powder dry. property was prescribed, and under it mislions of dollars' worth of property belonging to and debts owing to residents of the Northern States or to persons who had been banished from the South were confiscated. The Congress of the United States retaliated with an act confiscating the property of all persons aiding and abetting or giving aid and comfort to the rebellion and an immense amount of debts and prop erty was confiscated. These acts were not exactly similar to the Spanish decree suspending the collection of debts, but they were quite as arbitrary and more destructive of personal rights. The United States government should not allow itself to made an arbitrator or umpire of disputes between American capitalists holding Cu ban mortgages and Americans operating

Cuban plantations. AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

The decision of the United States Su preme Court in the case of the United States against the Transmissouri Freight Association is one of great importance and far-reaching possibilities. Its importance i enhanced by the fact that it overrules several decisions heretofore made by federal an interpretation of the anti-trust law of 1890 which adds very greatly to its scope and effectiveness. The tendency of previous decisions has been to restrict the operation and lessen the efficiency of the act as to commercial trusts and totally deny and pools. On the latter point the present mer ones. The late attorney general said

in his last annual report The case of the United States vs. The Transmissouri Freight Association, consisting of eighteen railways west of the Missouri river, which was brought in the dis trict of Kansas to enjoin a contract and combination among these companies to maintain rates of freight, was decided against the government in both the Circuit Court and the Circuit Court of Appeals. one judge of the latter court dissenting, The case is now pending on appeal in the Supreme Court of the United States, and will be argued about the time Congress assembles. The Circuit Court held in this case that the law in question does not apply to railroads, chiefly on the ground that they are exclusively regulated by the interstate-commerce act. The Circuit Court of Appeals, without directly passing upon this question, held that the action of the railway companies was not in violation of the act of July 2, 1890. The claim that the act does not apply to railroads is urged with confidence in the briefs of counsel now on file in the Supreme Court. While maintain the opposite view and feel confident of its correctness, the fact that such a question can be raised, and has already been raised successfully in one court, af-fords an instance of the indefiniteness of the terms of this law, which is a serious obstacle in the way of its prompt enforce-

Thus it appears that in this very case the United States Circuit Court and the Ap-Indiana was not without an assistant did not apply to railroad poels. To the

H. H. Terrill was third assistant from 1869 | Appeals in New York. In a suit against | ter of course. Her Majesty has decided on a the Joint Traffic Association brought by the | popular display-and popular indeed will it United States district attorney the Circuit Court decided that the agreement among Thomas J. Brady was second assistant | the railroads was unlawful, but the Court from 1876 to 1881. She has had one assistant of Appeals reversed this decision and held that the United States could not maintain from 1882 to 1885, and one assistant secretary | the suit either under the interstate-comof the interior. William T. Otto, from 1923 | merce act or the anti-trust law of 1890. John W. Foster, secretary of state from all these decisions and establishes the rule 1892 to 1893; Hugh McCalloch, secretary of that the law of 1890 does apply to railroad the treasury from 1865 to 1869, and again pools and combinations of every kind to from October, 1884, to March, 1885; Walter establish and control freight rates. That Q. Gresham, from Oct. 24 to Oct. 28, 1884; the question is a close one is shown by the secretary of the interior, Calen B. Smuh, fact that four of the justices of the Supreme Court joined in a dissenting opinion, or miss the show. 1863 to 1865; secretary of the navy, Richard | the judgment of the court being supported W. Thompson, from i877 to 1vd; postmaster | by five justices. This has no bearing on the binding force of the decision, though, taken in connection with previous decisions by lower courts, it might indicate that the in favor of the opposite view. It is too soon to decide what the effect of the decision will be. At present it looks as it would put an end to railroad pools or combinations to maintain rates and make the roads much more amenable to control by the Interstate-commerce Commission that the railroads will find a way of evading the law by indirection, thus escaping the force of the present decision, but it looks very much as if all existing traffic associations would have to be wound up or reorganized on entirely new lines.

ENGLAND'S WAY.

The anxiety of the British government for an arbitration treaty with the United States does not prevent it from prosecuting against the loss of their property through in American waters its traditional policy of foreclosure. Thus, having protested a year strengthening old or building new fortifiago in favor of American creditors holding cations. The military works bill now before propriation for fortifications in the Ber-500 miles from the coast of the United States. They are one link in the chain of fortifications which Great Britain maintains Vancouver's island on the West. A London

cablegram in yesterday's Journal said: John Dillon, leader of the Irish Nationlists, said that in view of the fact that a treaty of peace and arbitration had virtually been concluded between Great Britain and the United States, he must protest against a proposal of large expenditure pon fortifications at the very doors of the nited States. He would not say that they were to be erected with a hostile intention, but they were at any rate intended as defenses, and he would advise the United States to watch very carefully the erection of fortifications in the Bermuda's under the

Sir Charles Dilke, member for the Forest of Dean, replied that fortified coaling staons would be an absolute necessity to Britain on the American side of the Atlantic in the event of a great war. Most of England's food supply came from America. It was very improbable that the United States would ever be opposed in war to England, and the use of the Bermudas as basis of British naval operations on the American side of the atlantic was in no

sense whatever directed against the United If the United States should take Mr. Dillon's advice to watch very carefully the erection of British fortifications in the Bermudas" it would only do what England would do under like circumstances. The British lion sleeps with one eye open, and no great power could strengthen its fortifications within 500 miles of the British coast without attracting his attention and eliciting a growl. It is not to be supposed for a moment that England's action in this matter is intended as a menace to the that it is a menace to the world, and notice that, arbitration or no arbitration, Great Britain intends to be always prepared for war. The reply to Mr. Dillon's pretest was not to the point. England would have no use for the Bermudas as a basis of naval operations in a war with European powers, and while she may have no intention or desire to have trouble with the United States, it does not require much all others, would make the Bermudas important to her. Mr. Dillon's protest was unheeded, and the appropriation for the fortifications passed. England may trust in Providence and arbitration, but she keeps

The old city of Bristol, England, is preparing to celebrate in June next the fourditions of 1497 and 1498, which resulted in discovering and pre-empting the North American continent for English-speaking peoples. The great enterprise of Columbus in 1492 resulted in the discovery of the West India islands and the continent, but it remained for the Cabots, John and Sebastian, father and son, to discover the northern continent and plant the English standard at five different points. The two expeditions which made these discoveries sailed the western world which is now occupied mittee has been organized of representative and influential citizens, and about monument. It is desired, however, to swell are asked to send their subscriptions to Lorin A. Lathrop, United States consul, demic.

Called Down.

Bristol.

"Soy," said the tough gentleman with the police reporter? The eminent professor looked at him calmly. "The police reporter? The police in an absent-minded. "Oh," he continued,

as a light struck through his intellect. 'You mean the professor of penology?" Such are the incidents that make lively life in a university of journalism.

Yell for Tron's Alley 'Varsity. Great snakes! Great fakes! We're the only currants in the cakes!

Slabs of wisdom sold like steaks! Cent a word is all it takes! Heehaw hee! Heehaw hee!

Tron's Alley Universitee!

According to the London Mail the murmurs in certain quarters are not loud, out deep, about the arrangements for the Queen's great celebration in June, for the reason that no provision has been made for 'society" on the great day. "In all previous festivities of the kind," said the Mail, "there has been a service in Westminster Abbey, and at that room was found for ministers, M. P.'s, the great officials. side St. Paul's will take place on so tiny a piece of ground that there will not be room for a tenth part of the procession it-

be with the masses-but the prospect of having to pay enormous sums for poky rooms and small windows, and to bid for them in competition with the Bradley-Martias, has started a mild furoce of discontent in the class that considers itself aggrieved by the arrangement." This allusion

to the Bradley-Martins grows out of the reto 1871. Of Cabinet officers she has had The decision of the Supreme Court reverses | port that these wealthy Americans have cabled \$9,000 for two diamond jubilee precession windows. It is hard on high society to be asked to live up to this scale of prices, and harder still to have no private eshibition to which the mob is not admitted, but at this distance it looks as if the aristocracy would have to join the plebeian crowd

There is no room for surprise when the eye falls upon a newspaper item to this effect: "Frank Burton while out near Belvedere last Monday afternoon got hustled off a bicycle, and finally hustled into the weight of opinion, if not of authority, is | General Hospital." No room at all, but, nevertheless, the paper being published in far-off Calcutta, the Western reader experiences a slight folting of his mental machinery-a disturbance that is more marked as he goes to another paragraph relating to the number of women who are riding bicycles in Calcutta at the present time, wearing bloomers instead of skirts. Verily, the world is small and the whoel goes all

> The verbally fastidious Boston Transcript tells of some one who "reminisces" about Charles Reade. The verb "to reminisce" is not in the Century Dictionary or numerous people who use the word in conversation, usually with an apologetic air, will be glad of so good an authority as the Transcript, for it is a word that at times seems to fill a want.

According to Annie Besant the aura of

the News are really going into the un versity business they will have to adopt a seal. As an appropriate insignia in colors the following is suggested: Two donkey ears rampant above a bow knot of pearlgray ribbon. It need not be such a matter of wonder

If the professors on the editorial staff

and doubt that Mrs. Tingley and the Hindoo youth both claim to be reincarnations of Madame Blavatsky. There may be others, indeed. The madame was a very large lady, big enough to divide among

BUBBLES IN THE AIR. Definition.

"Faith," said the little boy after a week's study, "faith is believing something that you know can't be true.'

Not Cleared.

"Did you get your name cleared in that nvestigation?" asked the alderman's friend. "No," was the gloomy answer. "It is still Wicked Enjoyment.

"I have seen you in two or three bicycle hops lately. Been thinking of buying "Me? No. I have just been having fun.

Going around and getting their opinions of

the other fellows' wheels, you know." Right, After All. "I hear that Brown's wife is going under

resumed name since she got her "Assumed, you mean." "Assumed I don't mean. The court gave

A-a-a-h!" ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

her the right to resume her maiden name.

Roscoe Conkling Bruce, son of ex-Senator Blanche K. Bruce, of Mississippi, is a student at Phillips, Exeter, and made a striking impression in the chapel the other day by his rendering of Blaine's oration on

Miss Helen Hinsdale, a daughter of Professor Hinsdale, of the University of Michigan, upon whom the University of Gottingen recently conferred the degree of Ph. D. is the first woman to be so honored by

A Boston paper says: "Throughout the Western States there are scores of abandoned churches. Over the door Western church is the inscription: 'This is the Gate of Heaven,' and beneath it this notice: 'Closed by Order of American Loan

dent's household if Mrs. Nancy Allison Mc-Kinley, the President's mother, objected to she does like to be called. She is proud of Consuelo de Lesseps, third daughter of

Someone asked a member of the Presi-

is shortly to marry Baron Lagrange. She is said to be as beautiful as her mother-and Mme, de Lesseps still retains much of her beauty, notwithstanding her nine children. A Pittsburg man recently took a photo-

graph of some men, and upon development it was found that some steel beams against which they were leaning were plainly visible through their bodies. It is not known what conditions of apparatus or light made this freak possible. Out of the thirty-one young women who

received the degree of A. B. at Radcliffe as at Harvard, but there has never been a time, it is said, when the latter graduated a class in which the proportion of distinguished students was so large.

The curious way a word is manufactured is found in the history of the word "dempotatoes are suffering from some disease of the plant, "Demick" came from epi-When the first potato blight came, called an "epidemic." Thus new words are

Count Tolstoi is at present staying in St. Petersburg. At the recent celebration of the founding of the University of St. Petersburg, a body of about 100 students happened to meet him on the street. They at once recognized him, and gave vent to the most demonstrative indications of their regard for him, kissing his hands and his garments and would have carried him in triumph through the city had he not decisively protested.

It has been found that the average proyears. In that time she must save up enough for her support in case of illness, to which she is peculiarly susceptible owing to the nature of her work. She is always liable to contract contagious diseases from her patients-contagion not only from epidemics such as cholera, yellow fever and smallpox, but from the infection of typhoid troubles and pneumonia, which are readily conveyed to the nurse in close and constant attendance. At the end of ten years of active work in her profession, the average nurse is worn out and incapacitated for further arduous service.

> Ye say you're Scotch? I hae me doots! Ye've talked an hoor An nae said "hoots." -Harper's Bazar.

if you would have love's flame grow bright Do not withhold your pelf; To make his torch give better light Don't blow it-blow yourself. -Detroit Free Press.

After Other Things.

White House are seeking other things be- | where the mob violence occurred

SENATORS HAD OFFICE SEEKERS FOR AUDITORS YESTERDAY,

And Spent Much Time in Denouncing the Civil-Service Act as a "Humbug," a "Snare" and a "Fraud."

TURPIE WAS ALSO ON DECK

WITH HIS FAD OF ELECTING SENA-TORS BY POPULAR VOTE,

And Made Use of the Occasion to Ven His Mind as to Trusts-Why Secretary Sherman Is Pleased,

WASHINGTON, March 23 .- The Senate

was unexpectedly precipitated into a civilservice debate to-day. It proceeded for two hours, the civil-service act and the com-The debate assumed added significance owing to the recent change of administraany other of the Journal's lexicons, but | tion and the attendant demand for offices. Mr. Gorman, (Dem. Maryland,) called attention to the presence in Washington of "the horde of hungry place-hunters" and expressed profound smypathy with his Republican associates over the restrictions of the civil-service system. The discussion came up on a resolution to investigate fed- | remarks. intellect is yellow, and the greater and eral removals at South Omaha, Neb. Mr. more intense the thought the yellower and | Gallinger, (Rep. New Hampshire,) charbrighter the aura surrounding the head of acterized the civil-service system as a humthe thinker. Which leads the reflective to | bug and declared he would be glad to cast | of the home at Marion, Ind. The board, at wonder if the professors in the university his vote to blot out the system. There was its session to-morrow, will consider the in Tron's alley do not furnish their own continued applause in the galleries at this charge against the management of the headlights and thus effect a saving in gas statement. Mr. Allen, (Pop. Nebraska,) are that Governor Andrew Smith will not Martin, Wise & Fitzhugh yesterday caused humbug," and Mr. Wilson, (Rep. Washington.) said it was a "humbug, a delusion, a snare and a fraud." Mr. Hawley, (Rep. Connecticut,) while defending the principle of civil-service said its practice had been attended with glaring incompetency. Mr. Stewart, (Pop. Nev.,) regarded the civilservice commission as an "office brokerage establishment." The Massachusetts senators, Messrs. Hoar and Lodge, defended the law. The resolution directing the civilservice committee of the Senate to investigate the South Omaha, Neb., removals was broadened by an amendment instructing the committee to inquire into the general operation of the law and to report whether | press. it should be continued, amended or re-During the day Mr. Berry, (Dem. Arkan-

sas,) received a telegram stating that 500 Mississippi river flood sufferers had landed at Helena, Ark. He secured the adoption of joint resolution for the purchase of 1,000 tents for the use of the sufferers. MR. TURPIE'S SPEECH.

Mr. Turpie then took the floor to speak

in favor of his joint resolution for amendment to the Constitution providing him personally and as President they all for the election of senators by direct vote of the people. After reviewing the historical points he spoke directly on the subject of the three cases now pending in the Senate: "There is certainly a very clear incongruity between the legislative duties and the office of choosing senators of the United States. This disagreement has become greater as the country has grown older. It is now uncommon that the Legislature of a State spends the whole time of its session in the effort to elect a United States senator, and adjourns without succeeding in the attempt. This results in the total neglect by the members of the General Assembly of their functions as lawgivers of the State. Thus the rights and interests local to the people of the State are submerged, overwhelmed and forgotten in the struggle over the senatorial election. Besides this, the condition of political parties becomes sometimes so evenly balanced as that a very small number-two or three members of the Legislature belonging to some middle or third party in a small minority among the people-is able to letermine the choice of senator, or to prevent one being made. The inability to elect by the legislative body is becoming more and more frequent. It is not a physical disability; it is rather a political or functional inability induced by the too close equilibrium of dissenting forces who are unable to unite upon a choice "It is true, as has already been noted, th the federal Constitution provides that no State shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate, but the fact is that under the present mode of choosing United States senators by the Legislatures many of the States have been, from time to time, deprived of their equal suffrage in the Senate. Washington, Wyoming, Montana and Delaware, until a quite recent date, were so situated, and at this very time the States of Oregon and Kentucky are deprived of their equal representation in the Senate by reaon of the inability of the Legislatures to elect. All these evils will disappear by this to look into the papers in detail; hence the change in the method of electing senators. The people at large would not be hindered by any such disability. They would vote nev General McKenna, in speaking of the being called "Mother McKinley." "No, she for the senator the same as they do for the matter, said that in the rush of business

decide the election. Mr. Turple then spoke of the usurpation of the power of trusts and the influence they exerted over State Legislatures. He continued: "This syndicate of the trusts in its action bears no relation to the actual business carried on by any of its incorporated members, such as transportation or manufacturers. Its aim is political supremacy by direct control of the ballot among its numerous employes and agents. It presents the question, bare and naked, to every employe, whether he will vote the of the syndicate or cast his ballot tate, with the alternative of losing his place and wages, and this to a class of men whose livelihood depends on their daily work and earnings. This is an instance of despotism so odious and offensive, so contrary to the inborn freedom of manhood, in such deadly hostility to lib rty and justice, as could only have been invented and enforced by the shampless in plence and audacity of the syndicate of trusts.

"OLIGARCHY OF TRUSTS." "The force bill, not long ago driven from this chamber in defeat and discomfiture. has been, with marvelous unanimity of exdenonuced as infamous, but this latter force bill of the syndicate of trusts is tenfold more worthy of such designation. The oligarchy of the trusts say with listless. languid indifference: "The laborer is wora half century ago, the farmers heard it | thy of his hire; then they add with sharpest emphasis, 'but not of his voice; his vote is ours.' This oligarchy of the thirty trusts professes intense opposition to free lumber. free wool, free coffee, free coinage, but it abhors with most perfect hate the free ballot. With the free ballot this syndicate of trusts would be sent back to their original calling, that of furnishing shoes and sugar, calico and carpets, transportation freight and passengers, pueveyors of goods and merchandise, common carriers of the public; all very useful and honorable vocations, if honestly pursued, but not to be compared in their estimation with that with which they to-day so arrogantly assume, the control of the legislation and of the government of the United States.

The plotters in this tyranny of trusts have not tried to avail themselves of the a pretense of authority. They skulk behind secret orders of the company, and hide among the shadows of the incorporated wraiths and ghosts, who, unseen and unknown, conduct this insidious raid against the franchise." The legislative caucus, he declared, was peculiarly adapted to the trol of the trusts. Mr. Turpie closed with a declaration that this amendment was in accordance with the great precedent of progress and advancement set forth in the preamble of the Constitution. Mr. Turple closed at 3:10 p. m., and the

Senate went into executive session.

open session was resumed at 3:20. The bill was passed to establish the official survey of certain lands in Nebraska, west of the On motion of Mr. Hoar the bankruptcy bill, which was reported favorably, was made the unfinished business, thus giving it right of way after 2 p. m. dally. A resolution by Mr. Chandler was agreed

to calling on the secretary of state for information as to the amounts paid to aliens as indemnity for personal injury from mobs, and whether efforts had been made Apparently some of the visitors to the to secure reimbursement from the States

When some opposition was manifested Mr. Pettigrew said: "This bill passed the Senate and House at the last session, but it failed to receive the President's signature as he passed. At 3:45 p. m. the Senate adjourned.

SHERMAN GRATIFIED.

Pleased Because the Anti-Trust Law Was Upheld by the Supreme Court.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, March 23.-Secretary Sherman is very much gratified over the decision of the Supreme Court upholding the anti-trust law that bears his name and applying it specifically to railroad associations and pools. He has contended all along that the decision of the same court last year in a Sugar Trust case, which was against the government, did not seriously affect the main underlying principles of his law, but in this view he ran counter to the opinion of the generality of lawyers. It seems, however, that he was right and is now enjoying a quiet laugh at the discomfiture of those who have been insisting that the Supreme Court had driven a two-horse team through his anti-trust enactment. The railroad people are completely at sea again and may now abandon further attempts to devise a plan to get around the anti-pooling provision of the interstatecommerce law. They will probably concentrate their efforts once more on Congress to secure the passage of a b.ll legitimatizing

The Illinois Steel Company has made another move against the Carnegies in the great fight between the two concerns, by sending a representative to Washington with authority and instructions to bld for the armor plate for the war vessels in process of construction at \$300 per ton or less. mission being under fire most of the time. This forces the Carnegies into bidding or quitting the field.

Senator Turple had the pleasure of talking to empty seats this afternoon for an hour and a half on the proposition of electing senators by popular vote. He has discussed this theme at length on previous occasions and his colleagues are familiar with his views on the subject, so they sought the seclusion of the cloak and conmittee rooms until he had concluded his

The board of managers of national soldiers' homes, at to-day's meeting, appropriated \$71,000 to defray the quarter's expenses dismissed, a revulsion of sentiment in the board having taken place.

Representative Steele has secured a reduction in the proposed duty on "bolting cloth" from 50 per cent, to 25 per cent., the millers of Indiana and the West having made a protest against the higher tax.

GREETED BY WKINLEY.

Newspaper Correspondents Welcomed to the White House.

WASHINGTON, March 23.-President Me Kinley to-day gave a reception to the news paper correspondents stationed in Washing-Congress, at least representatives of the leading newspapers room when the President entered at 3 o'clock. During his fourteen years' service in Congress Major McKirley had become intimately acquainted with a majority of the correspondents, and although some of them entertained political views at variance with his, it was plainly manifest that for entertain the highest respect. His cordial greeting of his old acquaintances was a pleasant feature of the reception. The correspondents were introduced by Mr. Dunthe chairman of the standing committee of correspondents, and at the conclusion of the handshaking the President mingled freely with his callers and again expressed his pleasure in meeting the correpondents of Washington whom he had so pleasantly known in the years gone by Son after the correspondents retired the government board of managers of the Naional Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers were presented to the President, and gation of Chinamen, representing the See-Yups Society.

FOUR MURDERERS RESPITED. President McKinley Wants Time

Investigate Their Cases. WASHINGTON, March 23.-The President this morning granted a respite for ten days to the Barregos, who were to have been hanged to-day for the murder of Frank Chaves, a New Mexican sheriff. The respite was granted to Francisco Donzales v Barrago, Antonio Gonzales Barrego, Lauriano Alorio and Patricia Valencia. The men were sentenced to be hanged Feb. 23 last, but President Cleveland respited them for one month in order to examine the case. Subsequently he decided that the men were properly convicted, refused to interfere further and declared that the sentence must be carried out to-day. President McKinley has been under great pressure to reverse the decision of his predecessor within the past few days. On the other hand, a number of telegrams and letters have been received from persons who urged the execution of the death sentence. In this state of the matter the President decided that no harm could result from a stay for ten days in order to afford himself an opportunity order was made and promptly telegraphed to the proper officials at Santa Fe. Attorecutive authorities had not had time to look into the case, and therefore respited the

The Fourth Delay.

SANTA FE, N. M., March 23.-All preparations for hanging Francisco Borrego, Borrego, Lauriano Alarid Patriccio Valencia were completed this morning. A troop of cavalry and a company of infantry of the New Mexico Nathe prisoners from the penitentiary to the jail and to guard the jail where the gallows was erected. As the prisoners started from the penitentiary, about a mile from town, Governor Thornton received a dispatch from Attorney General McKenna stating that the President had granted a reprieve for ten days to look more fully into case, press of business having preventcase demanded. Governor Thornton immediately dispatched a messenger to Sheriff the county jail under escort. This makes the fourth time the execution of the prisoners in this celebrated case has been delayed, and there seems to be some ground for the belief that the sentence of the law will never be carried out.

Arbitration Treaty Rested. WASHINGTON, March 23 .- The arbitration treaty did not receive any consideration at the hands of the Senate to-day. The supvote may be reached soon. They expect the part of other senators to speak length. Senator Davis is, therefore, contemplating an effort to have a day set for taking a vote and probably will offer this from the effects of the poison taken with request at the conclusion of Senator Mornents of the treaty say there are still sev- he went to his death without confession or eral other amendments which they will desire to offer if the Chilton amendment fails. This amendment is, however, so sweeping that it is generally believed that its acceptance would avoid the necessity for any

Bankruptcy Bill Reported.

WASHINGTON, March 23.-Senator Lindsay, from the committee on judiciary, today reported the bankruptcy bill substantially as it was reported by Senator Teller in the committee without division, the desire being general to get the bill on the calendar at the earliest day practicable. Members of the committee, while agreeing to the report, reserved the right to offer amendments to the bill on the floor of the Senate. It is understood that opportunity also will be afforded to bring Senator Nelson's bill before the Senate, leaving it to choose between the two measures. The Nelson bill eliminates more of the involuntary conditions than does the committee bill.

Another Soldiers' Home. WASHINGTON, March 23.-The govern-

ment board of managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers met here to-day in annual session. Preparatory postmaster general from 1860 to 1881, and same effect was a decision rendered last self, let alone the peeresses whose right to sides offices. An overcoat was stelen from the act repealing the time she had two. General W. week by the United States Circuit Court of assist has hitherto been regarded as a mai-

an appropriation of \$200,000 will become available shortly. The board also provided for the distribution of the appropriation in aid of the homes in the twenty-six States was too busy fishing. The bill was then | maintaining such institutions. The last appropriation of Congress for the maintenance of the national home and its seven branches for the year ending July 1, 1898, and the construction of the Danville branch was \$2,503,646. The board this afternoon called on President McKinley, who it ex officio member of the board.

To Punish Disloyalty.

WASHINGTON, March 23 -A bill to compel respectful treatment for the United States flag was introduced in the House today by Representative Howe, of New York. It provides that any person is the employ of the government who shall utter words that reflect or cast reproach on the Americaneflag, thereby showing dislocalty to the flag and the government from which they derive their livelihood, shall be immediately

dismissed from the service. General Notes.

WASHINGTON, March 23. - To-day's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$218,562,442; gold reserve, \$151,571,001.

The Chinese empire has sent notice to this government that it will be represented at the universal postal congress to be held in this city next May. This will be the first time China has been represented at such a gathering, which is held sextennially, and the delegates will be sent with a view to the entrance of the empire into the Universal Postal Union.

Representative Evans, of Kentucky, today introduced a resolution requesting the President to give notice of the desire of the United States to terminate, at the end of the twelve months, the existing commercial reciprocity convention with the Hawaiian republic. As a recognition of their feeling and regard for ex-Senator Dubois and his efforts

ner at the Wellington Hotel to-night. TEXAS BANK CLOSED

in behalf of the silver cause, a number of

the senators and representatives of that

faith in this Congress tendered him a din-

Flurry Caused by Failure of the

Farmers' and Merchants', of Paris.

PARIS, Tex., March 23.-The Farmers' and Merchants' Bank closed its doors at 10 o'clock this morning. It was one of the oldest institutions in the State, and had a run on the bank, which forced it to the wall. John Martin was president of the

bank until yesterday, when he resigned. When the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank closed its doors the news flew over the city like wildfire. People became panic-stricken. A rush was made for the City National Bank, which was a large creditor of Martin, Wise & Fitzhugh, and the people began to withdraw their deposits. An excited crowd gathered in front of the building along the sidewalks the length of the block. It became necessary for the police to clear a passage. Everybody expected the doors to close every moment. At 11 o'clock Colonel George F. Hicks, vice president of the First National, walked into the City National with \$100,000 and told the depositors to come on and get your money. The officials of the City National announced that it would remain open until 6 o'clock to pay deposits. This quieted the fears of some, but a great many continued to draw out their money. It is difficult to predict the

WAR ON DEPARTMENT STORES.

Governor Tanner Promises to Sign a B.d to Abolish Them.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 23.-The Cook County (Chicago) Business Men's Association, 400 strong, arrived from Chicago on a special train to-day to wage, through the Legislature, a war on the great department stores of Chicago. The first delegation was followed by another special train, with an additional 200 business men. The Springfield Business Men's Association and Grocers' Association sent committees to the trains and escorted the visitors to the State these were followed by a California dele- | Capitol, where Governor Tanner, in an address, promised to sign the anti-department store bill if it was constitutional and in form when it reached him. The visitors crowded the House galleries later and applauded the advancement of the bill to third reading, after it had been amended to ap-

CASHIER BREDER'S SHORTAGE

\$16,000 Added to the Original Amount

ply only to cities of over 50,000 population.

by Fresh Discoveries. BETHLEHEM, Pa., March 23. - Discoveries just made add \$16,000 to the embezzlement of Cyrus E. Breder, the defaulting cashier of the First National Bank of this city, who disappeared a few weeks ago leaving a shortage estimated at the time to amount to. \$30,000. He also stole \$1,000 from a building association. Breder's bondsmen died, and his bond was not renewed. so that the bank had to make good the shortage of \$30,000. Breder is said to be in Denver, and it is thought steps will be made to have him brought here for forgery. An examination of the books show that he began his stealing six months after he became cashier of the bank. A sensation has been

assisted him in his peculations. CRAZED BY CIGARETTES.

created here by the receipt of a letter from

Breder, in which he threatens to expose

certain unnamed citizens of Bethlehem who

Attempted Suicide of William Leland,

a Chicago Real-Estate Dealer. CHICAGO, March 23.-William Leland, a real estate dealer, attempted suicide in the Woodlawn police station to-day, by hanging himself from the top of his cell by means of a sheet, which he twisted into a was arrested at his own request last night. lent real estate transaction. It is believed that he had become mentally unbalanced through the excessive use of cigarettes. Cleveland. Cyrus B. Leland, the young man's father, was general auditor of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad

for a number of years before his death.

BLANTHER IS DEAD. His Attempt at Suicide in a Texas Jail Finally Successful. HOUSTON, Tex., March 22. - Joseph

Blanther, the murderer of Mrs. Langfeldt, will never answer at the bar of human ing successful the physicians were forced Meridian jail. George A. Dodd, of Sun Francisco, the closest friend be had, and murder, arrived shortly after the death of the murderer and fully identified him as Blanther. From the time he was discovered, last Saturday morning, suffering suicidal intent till his death, he was never conscious enough to speak intelligently, and

Was Married in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 23.-The records in the county clerk's office in this city show that a marriage license was issued on Dec. 20, 1892, to Arthur Forbes Lavau Eurecourt and Miss Agnes Cameron. The man gave his place of residence as New York city and the lady gave Jacksonville, Fla., as Francisco states that Arthur Forbes Lavau Eurecourt is the same man who was recently arrested at Halley Mills, Tex., as Joseph Blanther, the alleged San Francisco murderer, for whom a reward of \$1,000 is offered and who attempted suicide and afterward died in the Texas jail, by taking

Generous Thought.

Philadelphia Press. If President McKinley can see his way clear to give Pennsylvania about one-half of all the appointments he has at his disposal at home and abroad, we feel certain we could see the other half divided among the other forty-four States without very serious feelings of envy.

Keeps at It.

Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.